CITY PASTORS ALL REFER TO TO-MURROW'S ELECTION. ot Calls to the Manhood of the Natton

to Stand by It in the Present Crists— The Rev. Br. Parkhurst's Arraignment of Bryanism and the Ferces Behind It. In their sermons yesterday the pastors of nearly every church in the city referred to the eming election, and without exception, so far as the reporters of THE SUN ascertained, they called upon their congregations to uphold the cause of national integrity at the polls toprrow. Nearly all of them referred to the present as a grave crisis in the nation's career, and they explained the earnestness of their appeals in behalf of the sound-money candi-

lates by referring to the great moral questions In his morning sermon at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst took a firm stand in opposition to Bryan, Tillman, Altgeld, and their followers. He preached upon the theme, "Individual and National Corruption." Dr. Parkhurst said in

"The one thing which the solid intelligent integrity of the country has to do this week is grind its heel relentlessly and unpityingly into the viperous head that is lifting itself up in venomous antagonism, not only to this Government, but in venomous antagonism to all government. We recongize the wrongs that need to be righted. We appreciate the burdens too heavy to be borne, which the tyranny of wealth in too many cases has buckled upon the tired shoulders of the poor, and no man living would throw himself more whole-heartedly than myself into the task of trying to un-buckle those burdens and to heal the bruises they have wrought, but the first question that is upon us, and the one we have to meet this week, is one that reaches further than the righting of individual wrongs. It is a question that pierces to the very marrow of the whole matter of government, of an authoritative framework sufficiently established and robust to make of any permanent avail any effort that we might put forth to the relief of those who

'So long as the problem now before the American public was in its elementary and sconomic stage, and the dispute was about a matter of the competitive claims of two metals although to my economically enlightened eyes the process of refusing to put in my credftor's pocket the 50 cents I owed him seemed to me almost as direct a slap at the Eighth Commandment as for me to club him into in-sensibility and spatch from him the 50 cents Commandment as for me to club him into insensibility and spatch from him the 50 cents
which he did not owe me—yet political economy is a eingular sort of thing, and so many
confessedly honest men were prepared to enderse the scheme that it scarcely seemed wise
to make to it more than a passing reference.
But the economic stage is now all by. It is
no longer a question of gold versus eilver, nor
is it a question whether we will respect that authority, but whether we will respect that authority, but whether we will submit to any
authority. It is a question that is ploughing
ruthlessly into the quivering vitals of our constitutional life as a great people, and is bloodthirstingly menacing the permanence of our
institutions. As the purposes animating it
have grown in intensity it has let also off the
robes of propriety and legality which it had
considerately assumed, and stands forth today in no considerable part of this constituency in the frankness of anarchistic nakedness.

"We have occasion to be grateful that the
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"We have occasion to be grateful that the

day in no considerable part or this considerable oncy in the frankness of anarchistic nakedness.

"We have occasion to be grateful that the disease had advanced far enough before election to develop symptoms that intelligently advertised the real genius of the malady. To that degree it is more inherently fatal than secession was in 1862. Secession did not aim to abrogate authority, but to transfer the seal of it.

"The movement which we ought to meet and throttle this week has a lurking hatred for all authority. It has naturally drawn into its wake that clique of organized criminals that for years have fattened on the spoils and the virtue of this city, converting it morally into a kind of municipal hell, and has had the effrontery, almost magnificent in its proportions, to bring us here for the purpose of instructing us in our civic duties a man who is the crowned here and the worshipped delty of the Anarchists of the Northwest.

"With 'sith in God, respectful confidence in he another, and assurance of the brilliant function which we believe our country destined, we are insuired to pray to the Great Sovereign over all that He will be expressly close to us in the coming week."

ANGER THAT IS MOLY.

The Rev. Dr. Collyer in the Pulpit of the

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, paster emeritus of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, was called upon yesterday only a short time before the hour for opening the usual Sunday morn-ing service to take the place of the active r, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, who had been taken ill. Dr. Savage had intended to on "Social Discontent," as applied to the was, Dr. Collyer decided to preach a sermon along the same line. Never, perhaps, in all his brilliant career has the venerable preache spoken more powerfully. Dr. Collyer's text was from Ephesians, iv., 26: "Be angry and sin His theme was the value of national anger. In part he said:

world of ours if, without the homilies we hear out the sin of anger, we could hear now and then about its holiness, so that, instead of con cluding that it is always a vice to be ashamed of, we might see how the time may come and come, to a sound and true manhood, when it is a virtue to be proud of. It may hold us to notice the proud part it plays in the history of the race, how men of the noblest qualities to be the most capable of feeling now and then its mighty impulse, and through it, doing what they never would have done with a temper always as sweet and placid as a lake on a still

"If your Revolutionary fathers had never felt the impulse of a great anger, there had been no republic in the Western world. Those father of yours were men who spoke words of fire and sent them flying across the seas, and then, when these were of no use, these men could take the paper on which such words were written and ead it down into guns, every thud of the ramrod being the answer to a thud of the heart.

paper on which such words were written and wad it down into guns, every thud of the ramrod being the answer to a thud of the heart. Their anger struck fire in the clang of the muskets, in the roar of the cannon, in the strong battle cry of freedom.

"A national anger is never aroused except in a national crisis. We have passed through two national crises. We are passing through a third. The preachers of the Revolutionary days jumped into the breach and preached the gospel of freedom. The preachers of the abolition times flung the flag over their pulpits, pulled out all the stops of the organs for the music of "America," and preached the gospel of union, one and inseparable. To-day the preachers fing out the same of flag, the churches ring with the same grand anthem, and the people are aroused with that anger, white and holy, which stirred the hearts of the grandest and no-plest manhood of the nation in all its orises.

"The great white heat of a nation's wrath is turned to-day against that horde that would make wreck and ruin of the nation's good name and then of the nation. It is the anger we were bound to reveal. It is the hear, of our manhood aftre again for freedom, for honor, and far loyally to the banner you see wherever you turn. It is the old heart of the Revolution, when the fathers clanged the bells. On that day, so near at hand, when every man is a sovereign, the men of this nation will go to the soils, and upon their action the very life of the nation's honor will keep that honor involutes. And then that anger wild subside. The storm will pass, and the dove will come again to rest beside the eagle."

"At the conclusion of his sermon Dr. Collyer apoke of the liluess of Dr. Savage, which is not serious, and of the sermon he had intended to preach. He said that he was unwilling that the conscregation should go away without hearing something of what Dr. Savage, which is not serious, and of the sermon he had intended to preach. He said that he was unwilling that the conscregation should go away without h

intelligent to appreciate the advantages of what we call modern civilization, social discontent then is a hopeful sign, and exists only under conditions where there is at least a promise of

intelligent to appreciate the advantages of what we call modern civilization, social discontent then is a hopeful sign, and exists only under conditions where there is at least a promise of betterment.

"In spite of the fact already noted, most of the people among whom the ferment of discontent is working, commonly misint-roret the symptoms. The advocates of social reform quite commonly take the position that the existence of popular unrest is a sign that things are in a very bad way indeed, even if not worse than they have been in the past. For example, it is not an uncommon thing to have the condition of wage earners to-day represented as practical slavery, or as worse than the state of affairs during the middle ages, while, on the other hand, the more prosperous and well-to-do classes are likely to treat this social unrest as without any sufficient cause, recognizing only the distarbance and inconvenience which it causes to themselves.

"This social discontent itself is always a hopeful sign, and is always good. Men ought to be discontented with any condition of things, and the sufficient cause, recognizing only the distarbance and inconvenience which it causes to themselves.

"This social discontent itself is always a hopeful sign, and is always good. Men ought to be discontented with any condition of things, lot-lives that men ought to want more money, better clothing, better houses, better furniture, more books, more musical instruments, more of everything that indicate and embody the higher type of civilization. Men ought to desires shorter house, of labor, which means more isaure, more opportunity to get acquainted with wife and children, more chance to get into the country and come in contact with the beautiful things of the world, more lessure for art, for music; for the world, more lessure for art, is music, more opportunity to calivate or become acquainted with those things which constitute what we mean by human life. It is, then, a most hopeful sign, when men are not contented with the bare not opp

DR. DIX'S SOLEMN APPEAL.

The Rector of Old Trinity Exhorts Voters to Bo Their Duty. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, in closing his ser

non at Trinity Church yesterday, said: "I know that while I have been speaking other thoughts have been in your minds, blendvaried thoughts are not inconsistent with each other, even though we dare not drop Christ's message and speak on the troubled utterances of the day. It is an hour of painful, of intense anxiety for every lover of his country.

"God rules the destinies of nations, and to nations also come the agony of soul-sickness and the dread of dissolution. We say our creed, we offer our prayers, we receive communion, I hope, with a strong faith that as all things are in His hand, so, likewise, is the destiny of the land which we love, the traditions of which we are proud, the honor of which to-day remains unsuilled, the place of which among the nations is still secure.

"We have thought together of that kingdom which cannot be shaken: yet must we not be dreamers; we must remember the duty of the citizen, the patriot, and stand up like men for the trust committed to our care. Long before men reach the heavenly kingdom they have a men reach the heavenly kingdom, Pass charge to keep in the earthly kingdom, Pass but one day now, and let every lover of his country, of the brethren, of righteousness and good faith be at his post, and by voice and vote sequit himself with a good conscience of the responsibility laid on heart and mind.

Our country has never been in greater peril than it is to-day. The shadow of apprehension of what may come lies heavy on many here and there. May that shadow soon pass May mischievous agitation and unrest receive their deathblow. Oh, God, save the State, and mercifully hear us when we call upon Thee. Oh, Lord, save Thy people, and bless Thy heritage. Govern them and lift them up forever.

"We look forward to the coming world for rest. May God concede to us in this world see and concord that in our homes and in our beloved land we may have the foretaste of that peace wherein the higher realms are held together in the strength of the Lord." William Bispham of 12 West Eighteenth street, one of the congregation who heard Dr. Dix. sald afterward:

That is, as far as I know, the only time that Dr. Dix has ever touched on politics from the pulpit of Old Trinity. Old Trinity is nothing if not conservative, and the fact that Dr. Dix closed his morning sermon in the way he did shows how important he thinks the situation is His remarks thrilled the congregation, and I think the utterance will have great weight, and deserves widespread publication.

PATRIOTISM WILL TELL.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder Says Even Creeds De Not Count Now. The Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Jersey City Tabernacie, in a prelude to his ser-mon last night spoke of "The Impending Crisis." He said: "Two days more and this anxious campaign will be over. No election since that of Abraham Lincoln has been so momentous and so hotly contested. The fighting has been in dead earnest on both sides. An unprecedented registration shows that the people recognize the peril that confronts them and realize their responsibilities in the present realize their responsibilities in the present crisis. American patriotism is thoroughly aroused, for our citizens feel that our country's good name has been assaulted and its honoris at stake. For once the indifferent are wide awake and all are ready for the battle royal which is to determine our national destiny. For once partisanship is forgotten. Republicans and Democrats can be found shoulder to shoulder in defence of sound money and industrial prosperity. Even creeds do not count. 'Bob' ingerseli and father ireland are on the same political platform pleading with the people not to lose their wits amid the bluster and strife, but to assert their characteristic common sense at the coming election. For weeks past the pulpits have discussed the moral aspects of the campaign, and spoken out clearly against repudiation and further commercial depression, and i believe the efforts untiringly put forth by pulpit and press and individual patriotism in the private walks of life will result in a glorious victory."

In speaking yesterday about the announcement that he would probably be challenged as the polison election day as having registered his vote in an election district in this city of which he is not a resident, the Rev. Thos. Dixon said: My last continuous residence in New York "Mr last continuous residence in New York was at the Ashland House, from which I have voted for the past three years. I have not resided anywhere for lifeen days in succession for a year and a hair. I simply registered where my citizenship was established, and gave the number of the room I last occupied. It is news to me that a man who is compelled to travel for a year loses his citizenship. I have lived on the train for a year, but hope to vote in New York."

Bridge Collapsed Under a Parade.

ULRICHSVILLE, O., Nov. 1.- While the Repubican parade was crossing the Logan street bridge into Dennison yesterday the bridge collapsed, carrying twenty-five horsemen with it. All were injured, but none fatally. One horse was killed outright. The presence of mind of the marshals prevented a panic.

Mr. Olena Joins the Sound-Money Host. Ex-Alderman Theophilus Olena of Brooklyn, who has been a life-long Democrat, has renounced all allegiance to the regular organization owing to its acceptance of Hryanism and repudiation, and declared for sound money, Mr. Olena represented his district in the moard

PARADE ISN'T OVER YET. BROADWAY ALL YESTERDAY.

The Fing-Docked Street Was and Is Worth Sceling-Resping It Upon Saturday Night Wherever Two Weavers of the Red, White, and Sine Were Gathered Together Yesterday was the day to see Broadway in all its giory. During the big parade there was so

much else to attract the attention that the spectators of necessity failed to appreciate fully the beauty and wonderful profusion of decora-tions. Never before has New York's greatest business thoroughfare blossomed out so gayly, and it is very doubtful if it ever will again in a political cause, for the simple reason that the recurrence of a campaign wherein the business interests of the city are practically one is ex-tremely improbable. How unanimous the feeling was is sufficiently shown by the fact that from the Battery to Madison square there was hardly a building which did not show the na tional colors in one form or another.

Not for many a Sunday has Broadway been so full of sightseers. They came on foot, on bicycles, and in cabs, and they crowded the platform of every cable car. In the up-town back stands the cabbles were crying:

"Take a ride down Broadway and see the decorations. Never'll be another show like it. Take yer down for a dollar'n' a half." They did a pretty good business in this line But the pedestrians got the best of the show, because it was worth while stopping on every block to look about. On whatever corner of Broadway one stood, the view up and down was one uninterrupted vista of American flags, big and little. Most of the side streets, too, were alive with fluttering ensigns. Standing at Tenth street where Broadway crooks, and looking down, one saw a long line of giant flags stretched across the street, at what seemed to be regular intervals; although this was not quite the case Still, there was a pretty even distribution, averaging about two of the big hanging flags to a block, Jutting out from the buildings on either side were thousands of smaller flags, so that the general effect was that of an alignment of the great banners between banks of red, white, and blue. fluttered in the breezes yesterday it would be useless to guess. In one block on Broadwaythat between Prince and Broome streets-a SUN reporter counted 152 flags of considerable size, besides which there were yards and yards of banners, festoons, rosettes, and streamers, and numbers of pictures of the candidates who stand against repudiation and dishonor.

Out-of-town visitors were many on Broadway yesterday. As a rule they got off the cars a little below Union square and walked down, always lured on a little further to get a good view of some unusually fine display.
"There's a beautiful decoration down on the

next block," they would say. "Let's take a look at that and then we'll turn around." But once they had seen that they caught glimpse of more glories further down, and followed those up until they reached the Battery, after which not a few of them turned around and went over the course again. Of course the camera fiend was abroad snapping his or her picture machine at the more notable decora-

But it isn't really much good," the reporte heard a young woman with a camera in her hand say to her companion, who had another camera, "because the color is the whole thing, If we could only photograph the flags just as

"I'm going to get a picture of every block," said the young man, "and then paste them together and have a long stretch of Broadway

One thing that the photographer did was to get pictures of the different mottoes. "Sound Moner and No Panic," was one big one; "Defend Our Country's Honor; Protect Your Happy Homes; Vote for Honest Money," was another; and a placard, evidently improvised in some haste, read "Tennessee Is All Right!" Besides the photographers, there were a few men sketching with pencil and pad, and one artist doing work with crayons, to the great interest of a small crowd of onlookers. He was sketching a building in process of erection, across the entire front of which stretched a mass of bunting and flags, almost totally concealing the rough scaffelding. Money and No Panic," was one big one; "De-The collectors of odds and ends were busy on Broadway. They picked up bits of flag, odds and ends of bunting, cast away buttons and badges, and everything else they could find. A dozen of them were busy in frent of one store where thousands of little disks of red, white, and bide had evidently been scattered out over the procession from the windows above.

Until the small hours yesterday morning the hotels, cafe, theatres, music halls, and saloons all over town were crowded with beribboned enthusiasts shouting for McKinley. The Tenderloin was as lively as it ever was in the old days of Thankegiving Day football games, although it must be said that the enthusiasts were orderly in the sense that they did nothing more than shout for McKinley and sing patricule songs. On every hand there were straggling

more than shoul for McKinley and sing patriotic songs. On every hand there were straggling groups from the mighty McKinley Legion of Honor waving American flags and shouting themselves hearse. Every theatre and music hall had its crowd of Star-Spangled Hanner bearers, and there was no objection on the part of the management to cheers for the sound-money candidates whenever there was a lull in the performance. As late as 10 clock yesterday money candidates whenever there was a lull in the performance. As late as 1 o'clock yesterday merning there were crowds in the dry goods district who seemed to think that the parade was a sort of perpetual affair and they were apparently willing to keep it up to the millennium. In a Brooklyn bridge cara 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning one of the crowd shouted:

"If there's a man in this car who's going to vote for Bryan let him stand up."

There was a silence for a few moments. Then a marine, who had been doing the Bowery, muttered:

"Shay I'm goin' ter (hick yote fer Bryan has "Shay, I'm goin' ter (hic) vote fer Bryan, but

I can't shrand up."
"Oh, you'll change your mind when you get sober, old fellow." said the first speaker. Then the crowin gathered around the marine and started to convert him.
"Say, you don't mean to say that an intelligent man like you, wearing the uniform of the United States, is going to vote for Bryan-do you?" you?"
"Well, shomebody's gotter vote (hic) for him,

"Well, shomebody's gotter vote (hio) for him, an't they?"
"Oh, not necessarily," said one.
"Ive been all (hie) over New York an' can't find (hie) anybody whose goin' ter vote for him, (hie) an' sez 1, l'll vote for him (hie) just so's Usee he idin't (hie) geleft altogether."
The train reached Brooklyn and the paraders marched away with the marine shouting as The train reached Brooklyn and the paraders marched sway with the marine shouting as loudly as anybody for McKiniey.

"Jovani, who are ye fer: Bryan er McKiniey?" saked a laboring man of a chestnut vender in Park row.

"Me Bryan man," said Giovanni, smiling and thinking he lied his customer right.

"That's good," said the laborer with a smile, and counting out aixteen chestnuts from the pan he threw down a copper cent, saying:

"Well, there."

Glovanni scowled. Sixteen chestnuts roasted are worth two cents under the gold standard.

AFTERMATH OF THE PARADE.

A Woman Risser and a Wor Clairveyant Among the Police's Prisoners,

Magistrate Mott had before him yesterday s lot of cases growing out of Saturday's parade William Garland, a well-dressed man of 44. who said he lived in Greenwich, Conn., and had come here to see the parade, was charged with kissing a number of women on Fifth avenue. Policeman Bloss, who arrested him, said that Garland stood in front of the Holland House and was evidently drunk. While the parade was going by he grabbed several women who were within easy reach and succeeded in kissing some

When Garland was taken to the police station

of them.

he protested that he should not have been arrested white he was looking at a sound-money parade. In his pockets were a bottle of apple-jack, part of an apple, and nineteen campaign buttons. Garland made such a fuss when the half-esten apple was taken from him that the Sergeant had to restore it. He kept the apple-jack, however. Garland was fined \$3 by Magis-trate Mott. jack, however, training was noted by address, trate Mott.

John Seiper, who refused to give his address, was charged with yelling and creating a disturbance at Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street. When the Magistrate asked him what he had to say for himself he replied:

"Why, I'm a war clairvoyant. I've got a right to go anywhere I want to. I didn't make any disturbance. The only thing I did was when the policeman came up to arrest me, I shouted 'War work,' so he would know who I was." older was led back to his cell, in evident sur-ce that a "war clairyoyant" should be

prise that a "war clairvoyant" should be locked up.
Edward McLaughlin was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Samuel Schleeinger of 34 East Fourth street at Broadway and Fourth street. He was held in \$1,000, as was Thomas Mahoney on a similar charge made by Edward C. Holmes of 51 Spring street. Newark.

Besides these cases, the Police Court aftermath of the parade included a long line of drunk and disorderies.

BIGHT MEN SAY "COERCION."

Bare Assertion, Like Arkansas Jones's with Not an Offer of Froof, A week ago the Popocrats of the Central Labor Union had a committee appointed to get evidence of alleged instances of coercion of employees to join the sound-money parade of Saturday. The committee was to act in conjunction with members of the Independent Bryan League of Workingmen, who promised all sorts of exposures, and it was to cause the

prosecution of offenders.

This committee presented its report yester. day, signed by Louis Wolders as Chairman; John N. Bogert, Joseph V. Armstrong, Moses Oppenneimer, Joseph P. Hand, J. T. Law-rence, Edward King, and Eugene A. Johnson. It read as follows:

We, the joint committee on political intimi-dation and coercion of employees, after hear-ing evidence and examining documents sub-mitted to us in executive session under pledga of secrecy, unanimously reached the following conclusions:

ing evidence and examining documents submitted to us in executive seasion under piedge of secrecy, unanimously reached the following conclusions:

1. According to our best impartial judgment, it is proven that unlawful political matter has been enclosed in pay envelopes.

2. It is proven that in many instances lists were circulated among employees for piedged to join the great parada of Oct. 31. The circumstances under which foremen, superintendents, and bookkeepers sought to obtain the signatures of employees working under them were such that those approached could not consider themselves free agents, but were led to infer that refusal to sign would eventually lead to harmful consequences.

3. It was positively stated before the committee that in many instances such signatures were given most unwillingly after repeated refusals, and only under great moral pressure supported by romors evidently started for the purpose of intimidation.

4. All the complaints submitted to the committee were against employers favoring the ap-called sound-money side of the political contest. There was also a case of a ward man trying to intimidate three registered voters. It as arther stated that the employees of the Department of Public Works were assessed for political purposes.

5. Some of the cares before us are of such a nature as to warrant the invocation of the criminal law, while others are more subtle, rather circumvention than an open violation of the law, but in our best judgment nevertheless wrong, unfair, and un-American.

After mature deliberation the committee concludes that no practical purpose can at present be accomplished by an appeal to the machinery of the law, considering the inevitable delays and technicalities we would have to overcome, the spirit we would have to encounter in the District Attorney's office, as adminitered by the present incumbent, and the lack of funds to meet the expenses of prolonged legal proceedings.

What we can do, and as honorable American citizens feel morally bound to do, is to sub

vive.
We desire to state in conclusion that the members of the committee differ widely in their political beliefs, and that none of them is enrolled with any political party. A delegate moved that the entire report be

tabled, as it was one-sided. The Popocrats, however, made a number of spread-eagle speeches, the committee was declared to have done good work, and by resolution empowered to continue as a committee and do more work of the same kind. KITE PHOTOGRAPHS SUCCESSFUL.

Eddy's Pictures Show That Armies Can Bo William A. Eddy, the Bayonne kite flyer, met

with fair success in his endeavors to take photographs from midalr of the great sound-money parade as the marching throngs passed up Broadway on Saturday. Mr. Eddy raised his tailless aeropianes from the roof of the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company's building at 309 Broadway. He was assisted by Henry L. Allen and C. E. Duryea. To lift his camera to the desired altitude he sent up six red, white, and blue kites. He had three dozen films prepared, and between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon he obtained seventeen negatives. He would have broken his Boston record of eighteen photographs for the time but for a mishap in which three of his kites broke away from the main cable because of the gusty wind prevailing. The camera fell to the re building about 400 feet away from Mr. Eddy.

building about 400 feet away from Mr. Eddy, in order to save the camera he cut away with the three kites more than a thousand feet of line, which he lost. To recover the photographic outfit he had to crawl over a network of wires on the roofs. The camera was comparatively uninjured, only one corner of the framework being broken.

After additional kites had been sent aloft the photographic apparatus was again raised, and the experiments were continued. When the work was completed, Mr. Eddy havied in the camera and in its place sent up a large flag, followed by a yellow kite, making his display consist of seven seropianes of different colors and three flags. A good deal of difficulty was experienced by him and his assistants in hauling in the kites, the pressure by the time darkness set in having risen to sixty pounds on the main cable. Frequently they thought that the heavy gusts of wind would cause another break in the line.

Mr. Eddy returned to his home at Bayonne.

line.

Mr. Eddy returned to his home at Bayonne
Mr. Eddy returned to his home at Bayonne but individuals are not distinguishable because of the great height at which the films were exposed. As the columns of men make distinct masses they show much better than the flag decorations on the buildings along Broadway.

Mr. Eddy's experiments demonstrate that the movements of an army can be easily photographed from midair by an operator stationed at least five miles distant. Mr. Eddy says he found great difficulty in obtaining views of Broadway owing to the narrowness of the street in proportion to the height of the buildings, the dark shadows thrown into the atreet by the buildings having prevented him from getting the desired effects of sunlight.

BATTERED THE BRYANITE. A Sound-Money Parader Uses His Play-

pole in a Row. A young man with a nose that was considerably battered and a forebead that was bruised was the most conspicuous figure in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. There was no escaping him. He hustled about from one side of the court room to the other. He was whispering, now with one policeman and now with another. When there was nobody else to talk to be posed against the Magistrate's desk, with his face turned to the window, so the light could fall on his face and show his

the light could fall on his face and show his bruises.

By the time his case was called everybody in the court room felt that some reasation was certain to develop. The spectators, who had been wondering what that important person might be up to, leaned forward in their seats. The court policemen gathered around, and even the row of prisoners looked interested for the moment in something besides their own troubles.

The prisoner was a pleasant-faced young fellow. He was a horse trainer named Frederick Wettach. The complational, James W. Fullerton, threw back his head and dramatically recited the story of his assault at the hands of the prisoner. Wettach had been in the sound money parade, and afterward went to the saloon at Forty-unith, street and Third avenue. Fullerton, who proudly declared that he was a Bryan man began to taunt Wettach for wearing a McKinley badge.

This continued until half a dozen Bryan men had gathered around Wettach. He was not an orator, and did no talking. But he laid about him with his flaggole, and the staff of it inuded declayedy on the leading Bryanite's nose and forehead. Wettach sald that he had been compelled to defend himself against the six men, who were preparing to do him up. Magistrate Cornell held him for trial.

IDAHO'S CAMPAIGN.

The Big Fight Is Over the Legislature Borns, Idaho, Nov. 1 .- The greatest interest

in the campaign in Idaho centers in the Senatorial fight between Dubois, the present Republican free-silver Sepator, and some Populist. lican free-silver Senator, and some Popullat, probably Claggett. To-night the Dubois managers claim a small majority of the Legislature while the Democratic-Populistic fusionists accord Dubois only twenty-five votes, thirty-sig being necessary to elect, and the chances are that Dubois will be defeated.

Everybody concedes that the Bryan electors will carry the State, and it is only a question of how large the majority will be, although the McKinley people, headed by Senator Shoun, assert that if the campaign were to last thirty days more they would carry the State for Major McKinley. HOW TO VOTE-CUT THIS OUT

ONE BLACK X STRIKES A FULL BLOW FOR THE NATION'S HONOR.

Put It in the Circle Under the Engle and Ballot Box Over the First Column on the Ballot-Ways to Strike a Balf Blow if You Don't Feel Like Hitting Hard, The fun of this campaign is all over but the voting. All the fun there has been in the cam paign from the very start away back in June right up to to-day won't equal the glory of going

into the polling places to-morrow and smashing repudiation and anarchy right square between the eyes. It won't take more than two minutes to do this, but the memory of it will last a life time. After it is done a man can feel the same sort of satisfaction that a soldier feels when he has helped to win a great battle.

But if it should happen that he went to the polls in defence of his nation's honor, as every man will go who goes to vote the straight Re-publican ticket, and should learn afterward that he had made some mistake in preparing his ballot, and that the ballot in consequence was not counted, he would feel like the soldier who, in the days of muszle-loaders, found a dozen cartridges in his gun barrel after the fight and the first of the lot bullst-end down. The voter who votes on Tuesday and finds his ballot uncounted through any fault of his will probably remember it with sorrow to his dying

The safest and surest way to administer the knock-out blow to the Anarchists is to vote the straight Republican ticket. Now read these instructions and follow them and you can't posaibly go wrong:

When you go into the polling place the ballot clerk will hand to you one big official ballot. This ballot will be folded exactly as it should be folded when you return it. The law tells how it shall be folded. Take this ballot and go with it into the voting booth. Open it there. The first column on this ballot you will find is headed by an emblem consisting of a ballot box with an eagle on top of it. The eagle has a pen in its beak. This column contains the names of the men you want to vote for if you want to hit repudiation between the eyes. The names are all right.

The ballots are printed, not by political committees but by sworn officers of the people. Take a lead pencil having black lead—not blue nor yellow nor green nor red, but black. Underneath the emblem at the head of this column and over the names in the column you will find a circle. Inside of this circle make a cross like this X. Then fold your ballot exactly as it was folded when you got it-in the same creases, Go back out of the booth with it and hand it to the election officer who is waiting to receive it. That's all.

There is no reason in the world why you should bother with any other way than this. Even if there should happon to be a name on the ticket that you don't like, remember that that man stands for national honor and against man who you thing is your personal enemy on the ticket, remember that he stands for national bonor and against repudiation, and the satisfaction of no private grudge can be as important as the beating down of this assault that is being made on the national integrity by Bryan and his fellow fanatics. There will be plenty of time to settle other matters when the integrity of the United States of America is not in the

But, if you can't; if you must mix petty things with the one great thing; if you insist on voting against some of the men on the ticket that stands for a full-weight blow against the crew of repudiators and revolutionists, you can do this way: Vote for McKinley by putting a cross in the circle at the head of the first column of the ballot under the eagle and ballot box. Then put a cross in the square in front of the name of each man you want to vote for in any other column. If you do that your vote will be counted for all the men on the national honor ticket except for those running for the same offices as the men whose names you have put crosses before. For men whose names you have put crosses before you will have voted. This may look easy, but remember that every additional mark you put on the ballot increases the chance of a mistake that will invalidate your ballot and the only absolutely safe way to do is to vote the straight ticket. Here are some things that you must not do

under any circumstances. If you do any one of them your vote will not be counted. Don't for-

Don't mark your ballot with anything but a pencil having black lead. If you use any kind of ink or any other kind of lead pencil your ballot will be void Don't draw a line through the name of any

candidate against whom you wish to vote you do so, your ballot will not be counted. Don't make any mark on your ballot except a cross "X" mark. If any other mark or line of any kind appears on your ballot it will render your entire vote and ballot void, and the X mark must be made only in the circle or in the equare to the left of the name of the candidate. Don't have any crasure of any kind on your ballot. If you have made a mistake in marking your ballot, no matter how slight, get a new ballot from the ballot clerk. Any erasure on your ballot will make it void.

Don't deface or tear your ballot or erase any printed device, figure, or word therefrom, or soil it in any way. If you do, your ballot will be void. Don't forget that you are entitled to ask successively altogether for three ballots if you spoil

one or two. Don't go outside of guard rail under any circumstances or for any cause until you have voted; otherwise you lose your right to vote. N. B.-A second ballot will be given to you, on which you are to vote whether or not you wish to have the Constitution amended so that the lumbermen can get at the North Woods. A

cross on the square before the "No " on this

MR. BLAND LIFTS HIS FOICE. He Ories Frand-The "Brazen Front of Plutecracy" Astounds Him.

ballot will be a public service.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 1 .- In a letter to the Chronick Mr. Richard P. Bland says: "It is plain that no system of taxation that could be endured by the people of this country can be resorted to to maintain the gold stand ard, consequently an unlimited bonded debt must be forced upon the taxpayers of this country if they are to maintain permanently the single gold standard under the present condi-"But should McKinley be elected? He will

"But should McKluley be elected? He will be powerless to secure the enactment of any law increasing the taxes of the people.

"The eleuton of Mr. Bryan will mean the defeat of syndicates, of trusts and combinations that have so long dominated and controlled in our legislation, both upon the subjects of finance and taxation. It will defeat the most brazen front that plutocracy and corporate power has ever shown in its attempt to control our elections in the history of the country.

"It is a notorious fact that all reading people understand that the election of McKinley is sought to be brought about by the unlimited use of money."

Dropped Dead in a McKinley Parade.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1 .- During the sound-money

parade here yesterday afternoon Henry Loew

the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, dropped dead For pure blood, sound digestion and good health by Investing in a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for a Fall Medicine.

Hoods Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver ille, easy to take,

FINE CARPETINGS

For high class decorations, our EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS of

Wilton Carpets

Large variety of SCOTCH and ENGLISH fabrics now on exhibition.

W.&J.SLOANE Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

We Will Cless To-morrow, Election Day

KILL THE NORTH WOODS JOB.

Put an X in Front of the "No" on the Con-In a quiet sort of way and without any political trend one feature of the ballot to be cast on l'uesday is being actively agitated. This is the matter of the Constitutional amendment which the jobbers are trying to put through in order that they may be empowered to cut the timber out of the Adirondack woods, and to profit by the ruin of the most beautiful natural park in the East. In the excitement of bigger questions the politicians have paid no attention to this, and, with the exception of a few who are personally interested, it is not a matter for them any way; but scores of business and professional men who believe in the preservation of our forests from the depredations of tree destroyers

the amendment. Half a dozen men met in the lobby of an uptown hotel yesterday evening and exchanged views upon the subject. They were of various political opinions, and the work which they outlined is characteristic of the propagandism now going on all over the city.
"The difficulty is," said one of them, "that

have been hard at work getting votes against

people don't know about this. Every newspa-per in New York has at one time or another

per in New York has at one time or another printed something condemning the amendment, but in the excitement of the campaign it has hardly been noticed, I ask a man to vote against the innovation, and he says: 'Why, I'll have to look it up. I don't know what it is even.' But I've got twenty-five votes against it in the last week."

"I can go you better than that," said a second; "but then my work has been in the region of Wall street, where many of the men know something about the North Woods, and, of course, as soon as the thing is explained to them, they are against the amendment at once. I've got a list of thirty-seven here."

"Nine are from men of every kind of politics," put in another of the group. "Our factory is over on the east side, you know, and I've been collaring votes against the jobbers' scheme over there. My list is only twenty-one, but I'll back it against all the rest of your lists together for variety. I've got Republicaus, Popocrats, Sound-Money Democrats, two Socialist-Labor men. an Anarchist, and a Prohibitionist. The Anarchist succumbed when I told him that if the amendment was passed there wouldn't be any woods for us to begin life over again in after the law was abolished and the world reconstructed."

"Well, I'm a Bryan man, you know," said another mournfully, "and I found that went

after the law was abolished and the world re-constructed."

"Well, I'm a Bryan man, you know," said another mournfully, "and I found that went against me when I tried to persuade people.

'Why, you're going to vote for free silver, aren't you?' every chap would say, and when I said 'Yes,' he'd answer, 'Well, I don't want any schemes that a free-silver man is fostering. However, I landed ten votes."

However, I landed ten votes."

"One refusal and thirty votes is my record,"
asid a fifth man.

"There's 123 votes," announced one of the
men after figuring for a moment. "A number
of other reliows that I know are doing this same
kind of work. If the people only wake up and
find out what that amendment means, we'll
have enough crosses opposite the "No" on the
bailot to kill the amendment."

"One day more," said the man who had
spoken first. "That ought to be good for a few
thousand votes. But I wish we had started this
campaign of education sooner. I'm going up to
the club now to buttonhole chaps there. It
isn't politics, so they can't choke me off on that
line."

And the little group separated to increase

BRYAN FAMILY PATRIOTISM. Major Wham Telts Something of Its His-

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.-The Republicans of Wayne county. Ill., yesterday closed the most active county. At the meeting speeches were made by H. J. Hanlon of Chicago and Major J. W. Wham of Salem, Billy Bryan's birthplace, Major Wham in his spee h gave a little inside history concerning the Bryan family. He said: "As this is very probably the last chance As this is very probably the last chance that we will ever have to vote for a comrade with whom we touched elbows in that great struggle for human liberty. I want to say to you that Judge Silas L. Bryan, he father of William Jennings Bryan, although a man of much influence, threw all of it asainst the cause of his country during those dark and terrible days.

"I do not know whether Judge Bryan and his brother. Russ Bryan, belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle or not, but I do know that it is openly charged and not denied that Edgar Jennings Bryan, a cousin of William Jennings Bryan, burned the American flag. It is also true that he had not yet arrived at the mature years of manhood, but what kind of an atmosphere must the Bryan atmosphere have been to cause one of its sons to burn the emblem of liberty?

"When Bryan received the nomination at Chicago he came in a few days afterward to his old home at Selem, and Monroe Keagy, who, as a delegate to the last Judicial Convention at Centralis, Ill., movec to strike the name of Lincoln from a complimentary resolution which had been introduced, was selected to deliver the welcoming address at the Popocratic rally which was given to Mr. Bryan. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" that we will ever have to vote for a comrade

WOULD-BE FOTERS ANSWERED

Please inform me if an American citizen who is now back since March in this city, and has been living in a foreign city for the previous ten months to his return, registered in the United States Consulate there as transient, not permanent, has a right to vote. I have taken my registration papers, but do not know if under the circumstances I am entitled to vote, as a friend of mine has called my attention to this fact.

READER. You may vote legally. Your absence was only emporary and did not change your legal residence

Can a young man whose home is in New York State, but who has been a practising physician for the past four months in Washington, D. C., yote here at the coming election? H. W. R. We think not Having established himself in Washington as a physician, he has given up his residence here.

Do I forfeit my right to vote by working four years in England from 1875 to 1879? I am a born American and my father was a citizen, and I desire to vote on next Tuesday. You may vote if you are registered.

At the fall election of 1894 I voted in Newburgh.

N. V.; on March 4, 1895, I went to Connecticut and remained there until February, 1896, after that returned to my home in Newburgh, On March 18, 1896, I came to the city of New York and have lived here since that time. Being a single man, up to the time of my departure from this State I resided with my parents at Newburgh, and while out of the State claimed Newburgh as my readunce. I have registered in New York city, Am I entitled to vote! Yes; you did not lose your residence in the State while you were in Connecticut, and you have ac quired a city residence since you came here in Harch.

la Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1806 (election day), a legal holiday, and can I, as an American citizen, demand time so cast my vote?

Tuesday is a legal holiday, and under the law you have a right to two hours in which to vote.

I am 88 years of age and have always resided in this city. Last spring, however, I vacated the flat I was then occupying with my family, stored my furniture, and went to live in my country house in New Jersey, where I remained multi the latter part of September, when I returned to this city, and moved into a flat in the same election district, where I lived up to last spring, as above stated, i have registered, in view of the fact that I did not actually live in this city from May until September, silnough I regarded it as my home, have I right to vote on election day? Hoxer vorm.

You have a legal right to vote here. You did not change your residence by spending the summer in Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. change your residence by spending the summer in

HOW BROOKLYN WILL VOTE

M'KINLEY'S PLURALITY PLACED AT FROM 20,000 TO 40,000.

To Secure a Solid Honest-Money Delega-tion to Congress, Sound-Money Demo-erate Should Vote for Hurley and Howe —Only Two Assembly Districts in Doubt, If the confident predictions of the Republican managers in Brooklyn, which now embraces the entire county of Kings, are realized, the cause of Bryanism and Repudiation will be buried under an adverse plurality of from 20,000 to 30,000 votes in the big sister city to-morrow. Hitherto Kings county has been regarded in national contests as one of the sure Democratic strongholds in the State, and has always given substantial and sometimes sweeping majoritice for the Presidential candidates ever since the Grant-Greeley campaign. Four years ago Cleveland swept the county by a plurality over Harrison of nearly 30,000, but in the following year the Republicans scored a phenomenal triumph in the election of Mayor Schleren by a majority of over 33,000, and they have since succeeded in retaining their official grip on both

the municipal and county governments.

The Democratic organization in Brooklyn has

been demoralized and disheartened ever since its crushing defeat in the Mayoralty election of 1893, and it never entered on a Presidential campaign more broken up and despondent than in the present one. Many of its most conspicuous leaders have either joined the ranks of the sound-money Democrats or gone over quietly to the Republican column, while many of the others, who have stuck to the machine on the plea of regularity, are known to be really at heart opposed to Bryanism and the destructive doctrines promulgated at Chicago. The visit of Bryan himself to Brooklyn was the sole even; which gave any life or color to the hopeless Popocratic campaign, and even that, it is admitted, utterly failed to make any percepti-ble impression on the opposing hosts. The Democratic managers allowed the canvass to drift along in a listless fashion, and finally wound it up, on Saturday night, with the most frosty gathering of the entire campaign at the Academy of Music, the only notable feature of which, outside the attendance, were the yells which greeted the Anarchistic and revolutionary utterances of the speakers. There seems, therefore, to be substantial grounds for the claims of Republican managers that Kings county will take a leading place to-morrow in the fight for honest money and national honor.

The Republican estimates on McKinley's plu-

rality over Bryan range all the way from 10,000 to 40,000. The total registered vote is 207,216, and veteran figurers fix the number of ballots to be polled at 189,000, of which about 6,000 are likely to go to the candidates of the National Democratic party and 3,000 to the Prohibitionist and Socialistic candidates, leaving 180,000 to be distributed in the McKinley and Bryan columns. Unless all pre-election indications are misleading, 100,000 votes at least will be cast for McKinley, thus giving him a plurality of 20,000. This is regarded as a highly conservative estimate. To bring about this result there will have to be an average Democratic shrinkage of nearly 40 votes in each election district. From the careful count already taken in a score or more districts scattered over the city there apoff will average almost 50. In some districts in has been positively ascertained that it will reach 100 or more.

A plurality of 20,000 for McKinley will secure the safe re-election of the five Republican Congressmen. The Second and Sixth Congress disregarded as doubtful, and to remove this doubt and preclude the possibility of the election of either of the Popocratic candidates, the sound money Democrats should not waste their ammunition this year by voting for their own candidates, but should vote directly for Hurley in the Second and Howe in the Sixth district. It is especially the duty of the patriotic Democratic voters in the Second district to ald if the defeat of John M. Clancy, who stands so develon the Chicago platform of repudiation. William C. Redfield, the candidate of the soundmoney Democrats, is a most estimable gentleman, but in this crisis any votes given to him will be not only thrown away, but serve to help Clancy. The Republicans of the Seventh ward are fully alive to the danger involved in Mr. Redfield's candidator, and yesterday this address, signed by George H. Roberts, Jr., William Berri, Darwin R. James, A. T. Stoutenburgh, Senator Brush, and other leading reisdents of the ward, was widely distributed through the district:

As your neighbors in the Seventh ward, we begave to average and the second of the said of the second of the lay before your matter which was the layer to the leave to average the second of the s and preclude the possibility of the election of

Democratic by a large majority. When Gov. Morton carried the county by a large majority, this Congressional district gave a plurality of over \$,000 against him.

This year there are three candidates for Congress in the field: The Hon. Deals M. Hurley of the Sixth ward, John M. Clancy of the Fifth ward. William C. Redfield of the Twenty-third ward, outside of the Congressional district. Either Mr. Hurley or Mr. Clancy will be elected beyond any doubt. The sole question is do you prefer to have this district representative the congressional district. Either Mr. Hurley or Mr. Clancy will be elected beyond any doubt. The sole question is do you prefer to have this district representative the congression of the complimentary votes. We recognize the fact that some gold Democrats desire, in addition to defeating free silver, to make a showing of their strength. Your primary object is to defeat free silver; therefore do not, under solver the congression of the congresion of the congression of the congression of the congression of t

Brooklyn's glory in the great impending triumph for the Stars and Stripes would be seriously tarnished.

In the overshadowing fight for President and
Congressmen the contests for Assembly have
excited little interest. Last year the delegation
to Albany stood eleven Republicans, ten Demoorats. To-morrow the Republicans are sure to
carry twelve districts and the Democrats seven
districts, ivaving two in doubt.

The election machinery this year is in better
shape than ever before. The four Election
Commissioners have been working almost night,
and the small army of subordinate election
officials have been most carefully instructed in
regard to their duties. The Commissioners are
confident that the vote will be more promptly
and accurately canvassed than at any preceding election in the history of Brooklyn. Owing
to the inadequacy of the police force to attend
to all the details of the election, Police Commissioner Welles has been obliged to swear in over
600 special policemen, whose services will probably extend over to-morrow and Wednesday.

This is how one of the chief Popocratic managers in Brooklyn enummed up the situation from
their point of view last night: "Hryan is going
to carry Kings county by a plurality ranging
from 1,000 to 5,000. He is also going to be
elected. If the Republicans are wise they will
act to work and make his election sure. If they
will have to confront Senator Tillman as our national standard bearer in 1900. The revolution
will go forward whether Bryan is elected or
not." The man who made this statement has
declared that he had to furnish out of his own
campaign.

Mr. Woodruff and the Breeklys Fark Com-

Mr. Woodrulf and the Breeklyn Park Com-

Timothy L. Woodruff, who is to be elected Lieutenant-Governor to-morrow by a sweeping majority, will probably place his resignation as Park Commissioner in the hands of Mayor Wurster on Wednesday morning. President Wm. Berri of the Union League Ciub can get the Park Commissionership if he desires the place, but should se decline it. Robert H. Atterbury, the Twenty-third ward Republican leader, is likely to be Mr. Woodruff's successor.

Delayed Republican Campaign Mail Delivored to Jersey City.

The 70,000 pieces of mail, consisting of Republican campaign literature and ballots, which had been detained by Postmaster Robert S. Jordan in the Jersey City Post Office, were hearly all delivered yesterday. Arrangements were made with the Postmaster to have those carriers who were willing to do so work yesterday. The Republican County Committee will pay the carriers for their services.